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DR. ABORN, Oculist and Aurist and Throat and Lung Physician, 134 Smithfield street.

## The Daily Commercial

### NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Four lives were lost on Saturday morning by the upsetting of a boat at Grand Haven, Mich. Their names were Silas P. Cobb, J. H. Macy, and a Mr. Fitch and child. They were on their way North.

Two passenger trains on the Mississippi Central Railroad collided near Grenada Friday night. Both locomotives were smashed. Only one person was injured.

The grocery store of Manny & Glenny, St. Louis, was burned Saturday night. Loss $14,000; small insurance.

Gen. McCormick, Democrat, for Congress, has 500 majority in the Third District, Missouri. The vote was very small.

Arch-Bishop McCloskey on Friday administered the sacrament of Confirmation to over nine hundred children belonging to the schools attached to St. Stephen's Church, New York.

Miss Helen Vance, a teacher residing in New York, on Friday morning took a dose of cyanide of potassium in mistake for tincture of rhubarb. She discovered her mistake and screamed for help, but expired before aid reached her.

A New Orleans dispatch says: Col. W. H. McCartie, editor of the Vicksburg *Times*, was yesterday placed in confinement by order of Gen. Ord. The charge has not been made known, though a special to the *Crescent* says it was for personal denunciation.

A Havana dispatch says the story that the cholera had broken out in the island is unfounded.

Captain David Hinckley, of Livermore, Me., died Saturday morning, aged 102. He voted for Washington for first President, and remembered Arnold's expedition up Kennebec river.

Gen. Husin, the Tunisian Envoy, sailed for Europe on Saturday.

There were 357 deaths in New York last week—precisely the same as the week previous.

The failure of Tracy, Irwin & Co., of New York, is reported. The rumors that a national bank is affected thereby are untrue, as it holds securities to the amount of forty thousand dollars above what is owing it by the suspended firm.

Several cases of alleged illegal voting were before the Courts of New York on Saturday. George Fox was convicted and sentenced one month to the penitentiary. Two were discharged, one of them showing that he was an honorably discharged soldier, and by act of Congress was allowed to vote.

The wife of Mr. Frederick Easler, a shoemaker, residing in Brooklyn, gave birth to four infants on Thursday morning last. They weigh on an average, eight pounds each. The mother and children are doing well.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison has arrived in Boston after six months in Europe.

The steamer Hammonia, from Hamburg, and the Deutschland, from Bremen, have arrived.

The Italian Minister, Cerruti, has written a letter thanking the Children's Aid Society for its efforts in behalf of the destitute children of his countrymen in New York city.

The subscriptions to the building fund of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York city amounts to over $310,000.

Senator Conness, Mr. Johnson, M. C., and Generals French and Kirby Smith arrived from California in the steamer Rising Star to-day.

The Tammany City Convention was held on Saturday, and re-nominated Mayor Hoffman. The Mozart Convention meets this week, and will undoubtedly nominate Fernando Wood.

The Presbyterian National Convention in Philadelphia adjourned late Saturday night, after adopting a basis of union. Dr. Hodge's endorsement of the basis caused great enthusiasm. The closing speech was particularly impressive. Eloquent addresses were delivered by ex-Governor Pollock and George H. Stuart. A resolution was passed to recommend a similar convention next year. Thanksgiving was observed in the city to hold a special union thanksgiving service yesterday afternoon.

For three days past no dispatches to the Associated Press have been received over the Atlantic cable. It is supposed that this is in consequence of the land lines through New Foundland being down from the effects of the storm, but the telegraph officials, under instructions from their superiors, refuse to furnish any explanation or statement in reference to it.

The ship Ostronom Constia has arrived at New Orleans from Bremen, with 449 emigrants, a great portion of whom were for the Northwest. They were taken on board a steamboat for St. Louis without landing. Quite a number of emigrant ships have arrived at that port lately.

The storm of Friday night did considerable damage at Franklin, Kentucky, demolishing a two-story tobacco warehouse, unroofing the Baptist church, and injuring several other buildings. At Greencastle, Indiana, $75,000 worth of property was destroyed. The Baptist church was blown down, the Methodist church unroofed, and many other houses were considerably injured. In the country much valuable timber was blown down.

Michael Burns and John Love were arrested in New York as the authors of the bold robbery of the Weed Sewing Machine Company, in Hartford, August 16th. They were held to await a requisition from the Governor of Connecticut, upon which they will be taken to Hartford for trial.

## PANAMA

### Attempted Revolution at Costa Rica---Cholera in Nicaragua---Treaty between Nicaragua and the United States, &c.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The Panama *Star of the West* has advices from Central and South America. An attempt had been made to get up a revolution in Costa Rica, which proved successful.

According to statistics the number of deaths from cholera in the department of Leon, Nicaragua, alone, from the 14th of March to the 13th of September amounted to 1,188.

A treaty has been made between Nicaragua and the United States, and is on the way to Washington.

The *Peruano* regards the construction of a railroad across Nicaragua as more of a problem than ever, as its feasibility is not yet proven by the survey had.

The Chilean Congress had failed to convene on the 16th day of July for the want of a quorum. After much skirmishing for several days, a session was obtained and business proceeded with.

New discoveries of guano have been made by a citizen of the United States.

Owing to a want of rain the crops are endangered.

The report that a truce has been agreed upon between Spain and the allies is doubted. The inhabitants in the South are suffering greatly for food. The revolution in Peru is gaining ground. Prado is at the head of 43,000 troops, marching against the revolutionists, but expects a stout resistance.

NEW YORK, November 10.—A Lima letter of October 22 says revolutions had broken out in two provinces in the mountains, and five in the north, all influenced by the leaders in Arequipa. The city of Truxillo has also revolted, and the Governor was killed at the first uprising. Col. Balta had been asked to take charge of the revolutionary forces. Prado had arrived at Ysley, and was about to march against Arequipa.

A Chile letter of October 10 says it is now stated a messenger passed through the Panama just before the bombardment of Valparaiso, in 1866, bearing instructions from Washington to Gen. Kilpatrick and Commander Rogers to prevent the bombardment of the city. It, however, arrived too late. The Chileans propose sending aid to Prado to suppress the revolt in Peru.

A Panama letter says the case of Mosquira was still before the Columbian Congress. He had denied in his defense that his military despotism had anything to do with the powers of Europe, but Congress is convinced to the contrary.

## ST. LOUIS.

### Army Society Meeting---Thanksgiving---The Indians.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—the several committees of the Society of the Army of Tennessee have completed their arrangements for the annual meeting here on the 13th and 14th, and an unusually interesting reunion is expected. General Rawlins, President of the Society, will probably deliver the annual address. General Sherman will speak at the banquet. General Howard has telegraphed he will positively be here. A large number of other prominent Generals will be present, and Grant is expected. All the main trunk railroads in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and many cross-roads in these States and several in Kentucky and Iowa, and both the Union Pacific Roads will return members free on presentation of a certificate from the Secretary of the Society.

Gov. Fletcher has appointed the 28th inst. as a day of Thanksgiving.

An Omaha dispatch says a full representation of Northern Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Crows will meet the Indian Commissioners at Fort Laramie. The Commission will return to North Platte about the 15th, where all the Southern Sioux and Cheyennes, who are represented very anxious for peace, will meet them.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1867. NO. 52.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## THE CAPITAL.

### Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

### Grant's Political Record and the Presidency.

### General McClellan Homeward Bound.

### Additional Troops Ordered to Washington.

### The President to be Again Serenaded.

**Special Dispatch to Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1867.

**No Cabinet Changes.**

The usual paragraphs about Cabinet changes are again rife in some of the New York papers to-day, and are evidently manufactured for personal or political purposes, for no rumors of removals or resignations prevail here. Inquiry fails to show that there is even any foundation for supposing that changes are to occur at present. One thing is evident, the Democrats have not solicited the President since the November elections to remove one of the Secretaries.

**Grant and the Presidency.**

The discussion over the political status of General Grant and the paragraph relative to his relations with Congressman Washburne, has continued to be generally discussed here to-day. Colonel Forney reiterates all that he has said about General Grant's politics, and adds in the *Chronicle* that he is authorized to denounce as unqualifiedly false the stories published to the contrary. Montgomery Blair is understood to be the gentleman who had the interview with General Grant, and made the statement that the latter repudiated the *Chronicle* editorial nominating him for the Presidency on the Radical platform. It is regarded as somewhat probable that General Grant will tender a letter defining his position, in view of the efforts of certain of his influential friends in that direction.

**McClellan's Return.**

It has been stated that General McClellan would not leave Europe for this country until next Spring, but a dispatch from New York to-day says that he is expected by the Scotia, which left Liverpool on the second inst. It is said that the homeward movement of the General has been hastened by the wish of his friends to have him on the ground seasonably, to be put on the popular track as a candidate for the Presidency.

**Military Force Increased.**

General Grant has ordered more troops here. Three companies of the twenty-ninth United States infantry arrived here from Lynchburg last night. Those troops will enter upon garrison duty here, and will be reinforced in a few days by five other companies of the same regiment.

**Serenade to the President.**

Extensive arrangements have been made by the Democracy for a serenade to the President on Wednesday night. It is expected that he will reply at length. The following is an extract from the call for a mass meeting to precede the serenade.

"Democrats and Conservatives are requested to meet in their respective wards, and at the usual places of meeting, on Monday evening next, November 11, 1867, at half past seven o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the grand mass out-pouring in front of the Northern portico of the Executive Mansion, on Wednesday evening next, November 13th, and for the patriotic purpose of uniting with their fellow-citizens in a grand serenade to the President of the United States, under the auspices of the Democratic Conservative Union, in honor of the recent signal victories achieved by the people over Radical Jacobin, Agrarian despotism, attempted to be set up by a rump Congress, which denies to ten sovereign States of the Union participation in the legislation of an oppressed and suffering country."

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MR. BRADLEY EXCLUDED FROM THE BAR.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day, Mr. Bradley made a statement in answer to a rule of the Court for him to show cause why he should not be excluded from the bar as a practicing attorney, owing to his difficulty with Judge Fisher. Hon. R. J. Walker made a statement in Bradley's behalf, when the Court, Chief Justice Cartter, sustained the order of Judge Fisher, heretofore made, suspending Mr. Bradley as a practitioner in the bar. Mr. Chief Justice Cartter, in the course of his remarks, said it was a painful duty, but it was necessary that the Court should sustain its dignity and punish the contempt. Mr. Bradley has thanked the Court for the delicate manner in which it had announced its decision, and said he had long ago contemplated retiring altogether from the bar, but that the present manner of severing his connection with the Court rendered the separation more unpleasant.

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## OUR NATIONAL FINANCES

### Important Letter from Hon. Thad. Stevens.

### Paying the National Debt in Greenbacks

### He Denounces the National Banking System.

LANCASTER, PA., October 31, 1867.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR—As usual, when in doubt upon any subject which I suppose you to understand better than I do, I never feel the least difficulty in asking your opinion upon the subject, because I have ever found you willing to answer an old neighbor so far as you find yourself able. I see an angry controversy has sprung up between gentlemen as to what kind of money the national debt shall be paid in. One gentleman argues from what he supposes to be the law of the question and the duty of the Government under its legal obligations to those who hold its liabilities; the other seems to deal principally in what he considers ought to have been the duty of government in the discharge of its debts to those who hold them, at whatever price they may have been purchased, and to deal in strong exasperation against those who would pay according to law, if that law contradicts his idea of equity, without any regard to the letter or the spirit of the contract between the government and the holder, and to denounce as immoral the payment of its debts according to contract between, at other times, other nations have said more, and because a portion of that present debt is also paid at a higher rate.

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Will you also, if you have time, add a word as to your idea of the wisdom of the management of our finances and of our financial system generally. I remember you, at one time, did not quite agree with the then secretary of the Treasury. Yours, very truly,

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So far as the financial condition of this republic is concerned, it is not and never can, be in doubt or peril. With the resources that we have at command for ages to supply the demand of every kind, there never can be a time when, with modest dealings, this republic will be unable to say all liabilities.

The best mode of managing her finances, of which you inquire, and which you are much more capable of determining than I am, and I say this with as much more difficult question, and one which has puzzled the ablest statesmen of Europe, which have not approved and do not now approve of the financial policy pursued by this country during the last six years. I think we have thrown away our millions, both men and money, by mismanagement.

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## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## WASHINGTON.

### Bill to Prevent the Redistricting of Ohio.

### Offer to Sell the Danish West India Islands.

### Garibaldi to be Tendered an Asylum in the United States.

**Special Dispatch to Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, November 10, 1867.

**The Message.**

The President has finally made up his mind not to send the annual message to Congress until the first Monday in December. Aside from other reasons, it appears that several of the Departmental reports will not be ready in time for the November session.

**Untrue.**

Several gentleman who had an interview with the President last evening, mentioned to him the report that Collector Smythe had been tendered a position in the cabinet, whereupon the President said that there was not one word of truth in it.

**Pressure for Office.**

The pressure for office is just now best illustrated by the fact that there are nearly twenty candidates for the vacant collectorship at Brownsville, Texas.

**Redistricting Ohio.**

Representative Ashley, of Ohio, has prepared and will introduce on the first day of the session a bill designated to prevent the Ohio Legislature from redistricting the State. It provides that a State shall only be redistricted every ten years after the taking of the census.

**The Internal Revenue System.**

Secretary McCulloch has declared his intention of recommending radical modifications of certain portions of the Internal Revenue system, especially those relating to the tax on distilled spirits and the bonded warehouses.

**The Danish West Indies.**

The Secretary of the Danish Legation at Paris has arrived here to sell the Danish West India Islands to the United States. Secretary Seward is anxious to purchase them, and has offered seven millions in gold, while the Danish government demands fifteen millions.

**An Asylum for Garibaldi.**

It is said that Secretary Seward contemplates tendering to Garibaldi an asylum in the United States, on the ground that he was an ardent friend of this country during the rebellion.

**The War Office.**

It is reported the President will, during the present week, appoint a successor to Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. As yet no selection has been made, but it is believed the Executive is desirous of bringing into his cabinet one who is as near as may be the type of the Conservative sentiment of the people, as evinced in the late elections. Such an one the late Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, was regarded, and it was understood in official circles that he was to succeed Mr. Stanton, who, as before stated, has resigned, but will probably not proceed outright, under the authority of law, as it stood prior to the passage of the tenure of office act. The latter act is construed by the President as invalid, so far as it applies to Cabinet officers. By some the first section of that law is interpreted as applying only to members of the Cabinet actually appointed by Mr. Johnson, and as Mr. Stanton never received a formal nomination by the present executive, his case, it is argued, does not come within the tenure of office law.

## EUROPE.

### By Mail Steamer---The Rome Question---Italy Acknowledges Her Inability to Cope with the Garibaldian Movement.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Paris *La Press* of October 24th says in reference to the Roman question: On Friday evening, about 9 o'clock, General Claldini called on the French Minister of affairs, M. D. La Vilestroux, and told him he was no longer minister. The General told him he thought he would have been able to master the situation, but finding that he could not, he had asked the King to be relieved of the charge which his Majesty had confided to him, and he was accordingly relieved from command. The reappearance of Garibaldi on the scene, remarked the General, had singularly aggravated the State of affairs, for the Party of Action was thus supplied with a leader, and was pulling mind inflamed. The Italian Government acknowledged itself incapable of stemming the movement.

Thanks to an observation of M. De la Vilestreaux, that the first step on Pontifical territory would result in a declaration of war from France, Gen. Claldini said the Italian Government had supplied with ammunition and other consequence. War against France appeared to it the best issue. The attempt to struggle against Mazzini and Garibaldi would be to attempt the impossible. The Government had resigned to be the revolution. Victor Emanuel would risk, uselessly and without any hope, his popularity, his crown, and perhaps his life. France, continued the General, is a generous enough; she will not make war otherwise than conformably to the laws of civilization, and we feel certain she will not take undue advantages of the situation. One may be mistaken in her without shame, and almost without danger.

General Claldini, in terminating, reiterated to the French Minister for Affairs the announcement that he was delegated to make to him, viz: that the Italian government found itself absolutely unable to execute the September convention.

This important conversation was transmitted to Paris last night by telegraph, and determined the Emperor on giving the orders which his Majesty made known to the Minister at-to-day's council.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1867.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

A robbery of jewelry, &c., to the amount of $27,000 was reported yesterday, but the names are withheld.

EVACUATION DAY.

Evacuation day, November 25th, will be celebrated by a parade of the entire first division of militia.

THE AERIAL RAILWAY

On Greenwich street will be completed this week. Cars are expected to run within a fortnight.

INCENDIARISM.

A daring incendiary attempt at No. 14 Charlton street was discovered last night. Lighted candles were found surrounded by shavings, which were saturated with varnish, while a cord also saturated ran from them to the floor, communicating with a similar combustible matter. The return of a workman frustrated the scheme. No arrests.

DELEGATION OF STEAM BOATMEN IN WASHINGTON.

A Washington special says a delegation of steamboatmen has just arrived to confer with Secretary McCulloch in reference to amending and modifying the steamboat laws. The delegation is headed by Captain Zachary N. Sharley, of Louisville, and members are present from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

LIGHT HOUSE DESTROYED.

A Havana telegram reports the destruction of the light house at Key West by the late terrible gale, and the suspension of pratique there in consequence. The United States steamer Susquehanna would leave Havana to-day for St. Thomas via Key West. Admiral Palmer has telegraphed to Key West for another ship to accompany him.

GOING TO ENGLAND.

Ex-Gov. Austin, of Honduras, and General O'Conner sailed on the steamer Eagle for New York, *en route* to England.

SANTA ANNA

Has been summoned before an inferior court at Havana to settle up an old score charged against him.

## PHILADELPHIA.

### Street Cars Running on Sunday---One of the Murders of Col. Biddle Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, cars were run on the several city railways to-day, and were well patronized. In some churches the ministers strongly denounced the whole affair as more wicked and unchristian-like.

John Culp, who is implicated in the murder, of William Riddle, in this city, in May last was captured yesterday at Northeast, in Maryland. He made no objections to coming to this State without the formality of a requisition from the Governor. He has been fully committed for trial.

A NEW DAILY.—The Scranton *Daily Republican* has been lately established at Scranton, Luzerne county, the initial number having made its appearance on the first of November. As its title implies, it is Republican in politics, and its contents give evidence of the high order of ability and experience of Mr. Crandall, the senior proprietor. Such a journal cannot but be of great influence in that benighted region.

## THE LATE DISASTER.

### Fourteen Dead Bodies Discovered.

### THE NAMES OF THE KILLED.

### Measures for the Relief of the Sufferers.

### Meeting of Citizens This Afternoon.

### Action of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The excitement in regard to the fearful explosion which occurred on Friday afternoon last, at Reese, Graff & Dull's Rolling Mills, in the Ninth Ward, continued on Saturday and yesterday, and the ruins were visited by thousands of people. In order to guard against any further loss of life by the falling of chimneys or heavy timbers, a fence was placed around the ruins, and a strong police force detailed to prevent visitors from encroaching upon the grounds. The debris has been carefully searched, and it is believed that the bodies of all the victims have been recovered. On Saturday afternoon, while the employees of the works were being paid off, the question was put to each man whether he knew if any one was yet missing, but they all answered that they did not.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

At eleven o'clock on Saturday morning Coroner Clawson, accompanied by the jury, left the Mayor's office in carriages, for the purpose of continuing the investigation. The first body examined was that of

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, SR.,

A well known citizen of Shaler township, who died at ten o'clock on Friday night, at the house of Mr. John D. Maxwell, on Penn street, in the Ninth ward, where he boarded. Mr. Williams' skull had been crushed in, and his right side fearfully lacerated. He was fifty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife and family. Two of his sons, who were also engaged at the works, were severely injured. The jury were sworn over the body, after which they proceeded to Lawrenceville, to view the body of

ELIJAH DEAKER,

Aged forty-seven years, who died during the previous night, at his residence on Lafayette alley. His skull had been fractured, his right arm broken in two places, and the body burned badly. He leaves a wife and five children, two of whom are married. The jury next proceeded to St. Francisceus Hospital, situated on the hill above Lawrenceville, and viewed the body of

ANDREW LANDEGRAFF,

Who died at eight o'clock in the morning, from the effects of his injuries. The deceased suffered terribly on Friday night, his head being badly cut and his body shockingly burned. The Sisters of Mercy, connected with the institution, watched upon him the entire night, and did all in their power to alleviate his sufferings. The deceased resided on Pine street, in the Fifth ward, and was fifty-four years of age. He was a native of Pittsburgh, and emigrated to this city from Germany a few years since. He was, we believe, unmarried.

JAMES BOYLAN,

Who resided on Smallman street, was next visited. The deceased, who had been shockingly burned on the head, face and body, died at half-past eight o'clock on Friday night. His jaw, right wrist and a number of his ribs were broken. He was twenty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. The remains of

PATRICK GALIVAN,

Who died from the effects of his injuries before reaching his home, on Liberty street, in the Ninth ward, was next visited by the jury. The friends of the family had assembled, the the funeral services been performed, and the undertaker was in the act of closing the coffin when the sad news of the death of the injured man was announced. The jury next proceeded to the residence of

JOSEPH WEAVER,

who died on Friday night about half past six o'clock. The right side of Mr. Weaver's head had been mangled, and the entire body badly burned. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

A FURTHER SEARCH.

Among the list of the dead in the possession of the jury were the names of two men—James Myers and Wm. Miller—who were supposed to reside in Reserve township. Inquiries were made on Troy Hill, but no one could be found who knew either of the parties. The jury then adjourned until this evening.

THE DEAD.

The jury have viewed the bodies of fourteen persons, who died from injuries received at the explosion—eight on Friday and six on Saturday. The following is a correct list:

1. Henry Koch, Stewartstown.
2. John Maroney, Lawrenceville.
3. Michael Sullivan, Pitt township.
4. James Kusick, Pitt township.
5. Bernard Boyce, Pitt township.
6. Wm. A. Jones, Spruce alley, Ninth ward.
7. Edwin Hutchinson, Foundry street, Ninth ward.
8. Patrick Enright, Spring alley, Ninth ward.
9. John G. Williams, Sr., Shaler township.
10. Elijah Deaker, Lafayette alley, Lawrenceville.
11. Andrew Landegraff, Pine street, Fifth ward.
12. James Boylan, Smallman street, Ninth ward.
13. Patrick Galivan, Liberty, street Ninth ward.
14. Joseph Weaver, Reserve township.

THE INJURED.

Mr. Dull, of the firm of Reese, Graff & Dull, visited the injured on Saturday, and did all in his power to alleviate their distresses. Thomas Maroney, who was scalded and burned very severely, has been removed from his boarding house on Allen street, Lawrenceville, to the St. Francisus Hospital, where he is receiving proper attention. His brother, who was instantly killed, was the only relative he had in this country. The only additions to the number of injured, as published on Saturday, are the two discovered by the Coroner's jury in Duquesne borough. It is supposed that nearly all of them will recover, though a number may be maimed for life.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's jury will assemble at the Mayor's office this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, and commence the investigation into the facts connected with the explosion. Nearly every person connected with the works has been subpœnaed as witnesses, and it is the intention to give the matter a thorough investigation. A number of practical engineers and machinists also visited the ruins of the boilers to-day, and will be prepared to appear at the inquest this evening.

INTERMENTS OF THE DEAD.

Mr. John G. Williams, Sr., was removed on Saturday from his boarding house, on Penn street, to the residence of his family, in Sh

☞ DR. ABORN, Oculist and Aurist and Throat and Lung Physician, 124 Smithfield street.


# The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly report them with credit. There is not within five hundred miles, hardly and Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.


ON our third page will be found a sermon, suggested by the recent calamity in this city, preached yesterday morning by Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK, pastor of the First Methodist Church.

SENATOR WADE says Stevens's idea of "mild confiscation" is bosh and nonsense; and the Lancaster *Patriot* is equally emphatic in giving expression to the conviction that the Senator from Ohio is no less open to criticism. While these gentlemen and their friends are engaged in the exchange of these courtesies and compliments, the people will not be troubled by them, but by an instructed Congress will go right ahead and give effect to Republican principles in measures demanded by the state of the country.

MR. JOHNSON in his message will base his views regarding finance on Secretary MCCULLOCH's contraction and resumption idea. The President and Secretary have conferred much together of late, and their ideas are said to be nearly identical, which cannot be said to be a fact materially in favor of the Secretary. It is not to be doubted that a majority in Congress will take quite another idea of the subject. A thorough conviction prevails among the great business classes—the aggregation of the best and most practical minds of the country—that the Secretary's policy is unsound, and if persisted in will crush out what vitality is left in commerce, manufactures and trade. It is an encouraging fact that public sentiment, in this regard, is finding systematic expression, and that the action of Congress is likely to conform to it.

WE beg leave to suggest to the Washington politicians that there exists in the country no such anxiety about General GRANT's political position they seem to think. The country people are in the habit of reading—though, fortunately, not much the Washington papers. They have read GRANT's dispatches, and from them they have gathered satisfactory proof that he is and will continue to be the same as he was when he was engaged putting down the rebellion. If that was Radicalism, then he is a Radical now. It does no public man any good to be interpreted by small men—professed politicians—a part of whose motive is to derive some importance by seeming to have his confidence; and we can fancy that General GRANT must have toward this class about the same feeling he used to have toward inquisitive gentlemen who were continually bothering him when his headquarters were in the field.

SENATOR WADE says he will not take GRANT on his professions, be they ever so good. He insists on some act to prove that the professions are sincere. What would the Senator have? Who has acted more or better for the past six years than GRANT? In the matter of reconstruction has he not given proof that cannot be doubted of his complete devotion to every essential idea upheld by the Republican party? We have the testimony of Gen. SHERIDAN that his acts were inspired by GRANT, who would have been better pleased had he (SHERIDAN) gone further with the unreconstructed rebels of New Orleans. The Senator should know that to Gen. GRANT chiefly is the country indebted for the steady progress made in the work of restoring the Southern States to their old places with new Constitutions. Nothing is clearer than that had GRANT been disposed to do so, he could have completely changed affairs in the South, and postponed reconstruction indefinitely. No just man is disposed to doubt GRANT.

THE Letter of THADDEUS STEVENS on the finances, in our columns this morning, will be read with interest. The views therein contained are those of one man, and that man Mr. STEVENS. In this the letter will be regarded in a light different from some of the utterances of the Representative from Lancaster, which have derived weight from the fact they were supposed to reflect the views of others, and to a certain extent committed the Republican party. The fact that Mr. STEVENS comes out in favor of paying—or repudiating—the debt by exchanging it for greenbacks, will have a tendency to increase a certain uneasiness already too extensive, growing out of the proposition. It is not to be doubted that Mr. STEVENS's views will be joyously hailed as a re-enforcement of a proposition which some—not all who profess to agree with it—regard as the true solution of our financial problem; but we cannot think that the letter itself is likely to contribute materially to results one way or another.

## RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT—IS CONTRACTION NECESSARY?

As the financial condition of the country grows more perplexed, and while the business of every quarter is daily becoming less satisfactory, the cry of specie payment by contraction is continually heard. Of the different kinds of insanity developed by extraordinary events, this is the worst. No one pretends that the resumption of specie payment through contraction is possible without ruin to half of those who owe debts and could not command a large surplus after the shrinkage necessary to the process had taken place. Contraction, with the view to bringing about an early resumption, means simply burning over the ground in the hope that something may spring up and grow. The entire financial framework vibrates as from a blow whenever Mr. MCCULLOCH talks of contraction, with the view of resuming the payment of specie. The theory is false and will prove fatal in practice. There is a common sense extant, based on experience, which Congress will do well to consult when it meets. If it does so, it will without any loss of time repeal the law authorizing the Secretary to contract at the rate of four millions a month, and thus stop the mischievous apprehensions which spring from that source. Anything that increases the doubts already existing, or adds to present instability, aggravates the causes of the growing depression. And this fact indicates the policy which should be pursued. Everything should be done to allay doubts that can be, and every measure should have for its object the restoration of confidence. *Were the time for the resumption of specie payment to be fixed by a solemn enactment of Congress*, the process of resumption would be gradual and certain. There would be no contraction, but in the very nature of the case there would be a gradual expansion of the volume of currency as greenbacks approached par, which they would do as the result of the confidence arising from the pledge given in the fixing of the time. *Let Congress, without loss of time, proceed to fix the period for resuming specie payment, and the price of gold will decline with the approach of the day.* As in the case of a bank in suspension, and for whose resumption there was a fixed day, would it be with six hundred millions of currency. The resumption would be through public confidence based on a solemn pledge. The arrival of the day would see gold at par, not through contraction, but the confidence which would cause the bill to pass as freely as gold, and make it preferred on the ground of convenience. The holder of the bill who knows he can have the coin by the asking, asks not for it. The process of resumption by chartered institutions, holding coin of not more than one-third the amount of their issue, affords the familiar illustration of what would follow the solemn pledge by Congress and the fixing of the day for resuming specie payment, coupled with the ability which Government would possess corresponding to that of banks which have resumed after a period of suspension. It would be resumption not by contraction and universal prostration, but by *virtual* expansion and continually increasing prosperity.

## STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The late terrible casualty, by which twenty lives have been lost, and a large number of persons injured, was one of those periodic calamities which it seems impossible to prevent. We have had, in this community, but few such explosions, and none so fatal in its results. When we consider the number of steam boilers in use here, and the kind of attention which is usually given them, the wonder is that we are not startled by such explosions every month instead of every decade. But seldom as these accidents happen, they occur often enough to excite serious inquiry into the cause, and to awaken attention to the importance of guarding against their repetition. Enough has been gathered from the elaborate investigations which have uniformly followed these casualties, here and elsewhere, to show that carelessness is generally the true and only reasonable cause that can be assigned. The idea that such explosions may happen, from some mysterious and inexplicable cause, while the engineer has done all that was necessary to be done in order to guard against accident, is not now seriously entertained among intelligent mechanics, however popular it may have been some years ago. There are certain conditions necessary in order to secure safety in the management of boilers, the chief of which are—good boilers, and a competent and attentive engineer. If the latter is secured, the former will be, as no competent engineer will permit his employer to risk his life and the lives of those around him by operating an inferior boiler. It is doubtless true that, in a great majority of cases, explosions result from the carelessness of the engineer. Those resulting from the inferiority of the boilers are comparatively rare. This carelessness is sometimes indirect, so to speak—as in a recent case in Lancaster, where the engineer had been talking for weeks of the dangerous condition of the boilers, and yet worked on until he was blown into eternity. When an engineer knows his boilers to be unsafe, if his employer will not have them renewed, he should abandon his situation and give suitable warning to all who are interested. Many mill owners are justly censurable for the risks they run in operating old or unsound boilers, solely because they are averse to spending what may be necessary in order to secure safety. Many likewise run fearful risks by employing incompetent men or boys to attend steam engines, for the purpose of saving a few dollars per month. This trifling with the lives of others, through mercenary motives, is by no means uncommon, and cannot be too strongly condemned. But as has already been intimated, the fruitful cause of these terrible casualties is *carelessness*. Even the most competent engineer is prone to inattention. He may be strongly impressed with the weight of his responsibilities, and may labor for years without lapsing, but he is a rare man indeed who does not sometimes forget to examine his steam gauge or try his water gauges. Long immunity from accident deadens the sense of danger, and men sleep calmly beside volcanoes. These fearful explosions arouse them from their lethargy, and for a time the terrible lesson is heeded—but only for a time. It is scarcely possible to guard altogether against accidents of this nature, but they might be much less frequent than they are. Proper legislation would doubtless contribute to this end. Some fifteen years ago Congress passed a very salutary law, in which the management of steam boilers on boats plying our navagable lakes and rivers was placed under stringent regulations, with a view to the greater safety and security of the lives of passengers. The law has been productive of the most beneficial results, and will continue to prevent many casualties so long as it is enforced. We can see no good reason why a similar law might not be passed by our State Legislature, bearing upon the management of steam boilers on land. Provisions could be made for the testing and inspection of boilers, for requiring a certain standard of qualification for engineers. Such a law might prevent many accidents, but it could not be made to reach those cases arising from carelessness or inattention, whether resulting from intemperance or some other cause. In order to overcome this obstacle, something is needed beside legislation. Mechanical skill has given us the safety valve, but while it renders invaluable service under ordinary circumstances, it is useless where cold water is thrown into a red hot boiler. There is another mechanical appliance, which has been in use for a number of years, and which, if we understand its office aright, should be applied to every steam boiler: the fusible metal plug. By placing this in the boiler, at a suitable point, it is claimed that when the boiler, from want of sufficient water, or other cause, becomes heated to a dangerous degree, the metal fuses and gives the engineer the alarm through the escaping steam. This simple invention is in use on many of our steamers, and in a number of our leading mills and factories. If it is as effective as claimed, some measures should be taken to compel its use in every steam boiler in the State.

We do not offer any opinion in regard to the cause of the shocking calamity which suggested the foregoing remarks. It would be improper to do so pending the legal investigation now in progress. It is the general impression, however, that a want of water in the boilers was the immediate cause. Others have suggested too great a pressure of steam; but, in either case, the engineer would be chargeable with carelessness. As the engineer and firemen are among the killed, it may be difficult to ascertain the exact state of the boilers immediately before the explosion, but the jury should endeavor to obtain as much light on the subject as possible, and try to get at the true cause. It is only by ascertaining the real cause for these explosions that a proper remedy can be applied.

## THE NEW WAY.

There is nothing like being bold when you have a thoroughly bad cause. Seeing that in spite of everything reconstruction will proceed to the end, just as Congress has determined, the Democracy have invented a new way whereby to stop it if possible. The New York *World* tells what that way is, thus explicitly:

"By the recent elections, the people have decided they do not want suffrage and do want restoration; they do not want suffrage enough to pay a price that have decided that negro suffrage is too great a price to pay even for immediate restoration. They will be incensed if, after this decision, the Republicans continue to insist on a wholly impracticable scheme.

"The fact that negro Governments are in process of organization, and that Congress may admit their representatives, does not vary the case, except to render a degrading farce more contemptible. Certain it is that the Southern people will never recognize as the bastard Governments as having the slightest validity. Within four months after the Presidential election, a heavy battering-ram will crumble with into shapeless rubbish. The Southern States, once immediately reorganize, hold new elections to Washington, send their own representatives to Congress, and the House will at once admit the Senators Southern Senators plus the Conservative portion of that body, organize the North, will form a majority over the President, who such, and neither the House nor the course is entirely recognize any other Senators, constitutional, and beyond question adopted, if the Radicals have insane or way, sufficient enough to recognize the negro Governments after this great rebuke. The only thing that could prevent a great reaction by the Southern whites, would be acquiescence in the Radical scheme. Whoever expects that, in the Radical scheme, will get back from the election after entitled to a straight jacket than a refutation.

If anybody is in earnest for that sort of revolution, let him go ahead. There is a power and a will in the land that would be likely to make the attempt dangerous.

It is proposed to hold a National Convention of Manufacturers (of all kinds) at Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday, December 18th, to plan for joint action for the early repeal by Congress of internal taxes on manufactures and productions, except luxuries. This step is taken to meet a wide desire for the relief of our productive industry from heavy burthens.

## The Union Pacific Railroad.

The present is the age of great industrial enterprises, and foremost among those which are destined to have a controlling influence upon our future national welfare, must be placed the project of building a railroad across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. Of all internal improvements, this is the greatest, the most enduring, and will be the most directly profitable to our country. Those whose attention has been mainly occupied with the affairs of the Eastern States, have but little idea of the immensity of this undertaking, or the important results which are already flowing from it. It must be remembered that this railroad has been, and is being built directly into a wilderness, where the mechanical appliances for furthering the work have all to be established by the very parties proposing to use them, or brought long distances from the settled States at the rear. The region thus far traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad, which is being built west from Omaha, has hitherto been unoccupied except by Indian tribes, or slow moving emigrant trains, which left no population or civilization to mark their line of progress. The rich lands of Nebraska, through the whole extent of the River Platte, have been uncultivated because of the difficulty of access to them, and the danger of endeavoring to hold them. But now all this is changed by the introduction of the locomotive. Where before was a vast plain, untenanted by whites, thriving and rapidly growing towns now greet the emigrant in search of a home, or the sojourner toward the rich mining districts beyond. Each of these new settlements will be the nucleus for industrious communities of farmers and mechanics, and five years hence the valley of the Platte will be one of the most productive regions of the great West. The agricultural wealth of the nation will be correspondingly increased, as well as the ability of the people to pay the public debt. Such cornfields as now make the Mississippi States the harvest field of the world will tell to the traveler who speeds by on his journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the inexhaustible resources of the American Continent. But agricultural development is not all that this railroad will accomplish. The production of the precious metals in the mountains of the interior Territories will be doubled through the facilities afforded for transportation, and the population of those districts will be changed from an assembling of men solely intent upon gold and silver digging, to communities where the influences of the wife and mother will elevate the tone of society and restore to the rough-bearded men the atmosphere of home.

These are not mere predictions of the future of the great West, as developed by the Union Pacific Railroad, but they are calculations, based upon what has already been accomplished. Although, as we have said, the road has been constructed where there was no population or civilization to greet it, it has been so closely followed by an industrious population that its earnings from its local business during a single quarter of the present year were over one million of dollars. The greatness of its traffic, when the line of communication shall be complete not only with the mining region but between the Missouri and Pacific, cannot be for a moment questioned.

The extraordinary grants made by the Government in aid of the continuation of this road made it essentially a national work, and gave all Americans an especial interest in its progress and its success. An absolute donation of 12,800 acres of public lands for every completed mile of railroad, the right of way through all the territories, and an advance of Government bonds to an average amount of $28,000 per mile, show the estimate placed upon its importance by Congress, and the fact that the Government accepts a second mortgage as its own security for the bond it advances, giving to holders of the Company's own bonds a first lien upon the entire road, proves the entire faith of the representatives of the nation in its complete success. The Hon. John J. Cisco, Treasurer of the Company, gives in another column some further interesting facts concerning the progress and prospects of this vast national work.

## Senator Sumner and His Domestic Trouble.

Notwithstanding a good deal has been printed in the papers on this subject, the truth appears to be about as much doubted as ever. We have before us two paragraphs, different in some respects, but agreeing that there is a difficulty between the Senator and his wife. The following is from the New York *Commercial*:

Senator Sumner exhibits a morbid sensibility in reference to his domestic troubles, caused by the desertion of his wife and her departure to Europe, and the real cause of it is known to the entire community in Washington, but has cancelled most of his lectures engagements for the winter. The fact that he made a appearance in public subjects him to a mortifying curiosity, which he is unable to bear. It is also said that he intends to obtain a divorce from his wife, but their friends deny that any case can be made out against her.

The Newark, (N. J.) *Courier* has the following bearing directly on the unpleasant topic:

A friend in Washington, who has long been on the most intimate terms with Senator Sumner, writes us a slander respecting Mrs. Sumner is *false*. The reported difficulty between that lady and Mr. Sumner is entirely false in every particular. Whatever domestic infelicity there may be in Senator Sumner's house, there is nothing whatever of criminality attached thereto. It is true Mrs. Sumner has gone to Europe with her husband, and as many a lady has done before, and as every lady has a perfect right to do. The most miserable acts and intentions of this visit are gross fabrications that originate chiefly in the columns of the New York *World*.

Another, though less public authority, speaks of a "condition precedent" to the infelicity, more personal to the husband than the wife:

—Scarcely had we finished the last sentence when the following, telling us that everything between the Senator and his wife, and that all the gossip about them has been totally ground less, fell under our notice, in a Washington telegram:

The gossip has enjoyed a malicious gratification recently in a report of disagreement, or something worse, between Senator and Mrs. Sumner, which is now set at rest by the publication of a domestic paragraph announcing their magnificent mansion on Lafayette Square during the coming season. Congress, you know, is the time when all the world is invited in the Boston correspondence of a rival paper pointed in New York, but Mr. Sumner went abroad alone, but the truth of the matter is she was accompanied by her daughter, and their departure prolonged until her husband finished his lecturing tour through the West. Mrs. Sumner returned to be in Boston to-morrow, and it is expected that her whole family will be together in Paris before it was constitually in the company of her sister, and sailed for New York on the same vessel with her.

## The Presbyterian Union Convention.

The Presbyterian Union Convention, in session last week in Philadelphia, adopted the following basis of Union:

First. An acknowledgment of the Scripture of the Old and New Testaments to be the inspired Word of God—the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

Second. That in the United Church the Westminster Confession of Faith shall be received and adopted as containing the system of doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures.

Whilst the committee recommend the foregoing basis of doctrine, they wish to be understood as recognizing the orthodoxy of the Heidelberg Larger and Smaller Catechism, and the canons of the Synod of Dort.

Third. That the United Church shall receive and adopt the Presbyterian form of church government.

Fourth. The Rev. A. Reed Penny, which is of divine inspiration, is well adapted to the state of the Church, in all ages and circumstances, and should be used in the worship of God; therefore we recommend that a new and faithful version of the Book of Psalms be prepared as soon as practicable. But as various collections of Psalmody are used in the different churches, a change in this respect shall not be required.

In some of the largest manufacturing establishments of Rhode Island the price of labor has been reduced, and unless business improves a total suspension will soon take place. If operatives would consult their own interests they would propose a reduction of wages and come to terms before they find themselves out of employment entirely. We know not what the fact is in New England, but in Pittsburgh most of our manufactories have for some time been run principally for the benefit of the operatives. The state of trade is such that little or no profit is left for capital, to say nothing of the deterioration of the property and interest of investments.

MRS. YELVERTON, the English lady of unfortunate matrimonial complications, over whom the New York papers have been making a great ado in advance, has proved a failure as a lecturer. Her first reading Thursday evening last was a failure. But she is a pretty woman, wrote delicious love letters to the man from whom she seeks vainly to be divorced, and apparently has succeeded in captivating the reporters if not the general public.

IT is gratifying to know that there is one institution in New York city that is managed so as to have a balance. The last quarterly report of the Finance Committee of the American Institute shows a $5,000 balance on the right side of the receipts being $30,099. This is rather better than Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society did. With over $30,000 receipts they had no balance at all—that is, none on the right side. There evidently are two ways to manage.

FUNNY.—To see those journals and publications, who before the October and November elections could not accept Grant, but insisted on "some tried statesman about whose views there could be no doubt," scramble after Grant-train.

THE Hartford *Press* says it is impossible to feel bad over the New York election, because it nominates and elects General Grant. That is the reason the Democrats with all their shouting feel that the result is more like a death knell than a hopeful sign.

THE banishment of Santa Anna from Mexico may be some punishment to him, but it would be a happy deliverance, we should imagine, to almost any one else to get out of that distracted and unhappy country.

NOW that the epidemics have disappeared from the South, it is expected that trade will shortly set in, though it is not expected with much briskness. An improving fall trade is expected.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

The Conneautville, Pa., *Record and Courier* has General Grant's name at the head of its editorial columns, as its candidate for President. The editors say:

"Noteworthy reasons for our action need be given at this time; they are to be found upon every page of the history of the Union armies during the late bloody rebellion, and in the stern integrity and patriotism displayed during the trying hours of the summer just passed. With Grant as our standard-bearer, the Republican party marches on to certain victory."

The Grant Club of Erie was fully organized on Tuesday evening last, by the selection of the following officers: President—John H. Walker. First Vice President—Carlton B. Curtis. Second Vice President.—G. F. Brevillier. Recording Secretaries—A. H. Caughey, E. Sturtzinickle. Corresponding Secretary—George W. Hart. Treasurer—B. F. Hagen. Executive Committee: Chairman—Orange Noble; Wilson King, M. Hartleib, A. Scott, Dr. E. Germer, M. R. Barr, Gustave Jarecki, Prescott Metcalf, H. Graham, Colonel M. Schlaudecker, George W. Colton, Andrew Wagner, Henry Butterfield, Gustavis Evish, J. T. Walker, Joseph R. Sterrett, John A. Jantzer.

The Young Men's Grant Club, of Erie, was organized last week with the following officers: President—Wilson King. Vice Presidents—Colonel C. B. Curtis, M. R. Barr, Colonel J. J. Lee, Henry Stahl. Corresponding Secretary—A. H. Caughey. Secretaries—Carl Bronson, E. E. Sturznickel. Treasurer—R. F. Gaggin.

Henry C. Carey, the eminent political economist, presided at the formation of a Grant Club, in Philadelphia, on Monday evening. In the course of some remarks he made, he said, "Grant is the choice of the great agricultural interests of the country and of a protective tariff, and of his radicalism there is no doubt." Mr. Carey would not make declarations that were not well founded.

A New York letter says: The Greeley, or Chase, or radical wing of the party, desirous of maintaining the unity of the Republican organization unbroken, we hear to-day, are fixing up a plan which will force the retiring General to say whether his principles are in unison with those of the Republicans or not; also, whether he will accept a Republican nomination, if tendered to him. What the details of this plan, your correspondent is not informed, but the developments between now and the opening of Congress will make it apparent.

Nearly every Republican paper in Maryland has followed the example of the Baltimore *American* in placing General Grant's name at the head of its columns as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency.

## PERSONAL.

—Since the Prince of Wales returned to London he has attended the theater every evening, said a correspondent thinks he should be a good critic.

—The young gentleman's ways appear not to improve as he grows older and his wife's health better.

—John Smith Moffats, an African Missionary, and who says he has been outside of the civilized world twelve months, and been counted among the dead and buried, writes a hopeful letter about Dr. Livingstone, the explorer. He concludes as follows: "My own belief is that when the Johanna men found that Livingstone was going into a region too remote for their taste, they did what many servants, black and white, have done before them—took to their heels some fine night when the explorer was asleep, and made the best of their way back to Zanzibar."

—"Gen. Cary denies that he has animadverted on temperance." So says an exchange. If Gen. Cary means that he did not go among the opponents of the temperance cause and assure them he had no particular quarrel to make with a man for drinking, he misrepresents. He drank lager with the Germans during the late canvass.

—The late Eustaquio Barron was one of the foremost bankers in America. He was twice a millionaire, and when British consul at San Blas, he used to spend twenty times his salary in hospitality to Englishmen who came that neighborhood. He was accustomed to observe, "when I come to England I drink a dozen people know who I am." He was celebrated in the United States as the plaintiff in the "Barron claim," which was compounded for $1,750,000.

The young Duke de Chevreuse, the richest nobleman in France, hurried to Rome on the first news of Garibaldi's movement, and enlisted in the Papal Zouaves, and has taken a subaltern position in the Pontifical Zouaves only last July, to return to France and marry the daughter of the Duke de Bisaccia.

—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will be absent from his pulpit in Plymouth Church on the next two Sabbaths, and probably for the remainder of the month. He has gone to Canada in order to gain a residence that will entitle him to obtain a copyright for his new *Ledger* story of "Norwood." As Colonial copyrights extend to England it will be seen that the object is quite important in a pecuniary sense.

## That "Sensible Speech by a Lady."

WILKINSBURG, November 7, 1867.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

In your issue of yesterday, you give an extract from a speech by Mrs. Smith, before a Teachers' Institute, in West Chester, and commend it as "sensible." In it she says: "There can be, between man and woman, no question of equality or inequality, any more than between what ought and ought not to be." She then explains a man can for thousand, fifteen eighteen hundred dollars per annum for teaching, and paying a woman five or six or eight hundred for the same amount of work, at the same business, one of equality or inequality? I think that such a question does exist, and that it has sometimes been asked in Teachers' Institutes. I agree with the speaker as to woman's special fitness for teaching, and claim that this question of equality or inequality demands it, for she is underpaid in this her special vocation, and her place usurped by men of no special fitness, at double or treble salaries?

What is the advice of woman's right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness claim, is not mental or physical equality, but equality before the law—an equal right to wages for an equal amount of work; an equal right to bread and beef, and if she want's to drink it. She already has an equal right to be hanged and taxed and imprisoned, and she claims an equal right to ask the reason of the hanging; what is done with the taxes, and how the prisons are managed. She even asks a word about the electing of the Hangman who may be called upon to decide her right to life, or the means of living. Winter and summer are equal in their right to occupy the space assigned them by the creator, and I claim a similar equality between man and woman. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

## The Mayoralty.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Permit me to suggest for the consideration of the people of Pittsburgh the name of William Little, Esq., late Collector of Internal Revenue, as a very proper person to fill the office of Mayor of our city. Mr. Little needs no eulogium from me. He is so well known to the people of his native city that such an undertaking would be superfluous. Suffice it to say that he would be the right man in the right place, as he has all the necessary requisites to fill the position with honor to himself and credit to the city.

While acting with great acceptability as Collector of Internal Revenue he was called upon to decide whether he should forsake his cherished principles or give up his lucrative office; but he did not hesitate a moment, and it would be a fitting tribute to his noble, on the part of the Republican party, if it would tender to him the position he is so well calculated to adorn.

If he will accept the nomination, he would be triumphantly elected, but on this point I am not prepared to answer. AN OLD CITIZEN.

## Revision of the Book of Prayer.

At a meeting of the Episcopal clergy and laity, on Friday, in Philadelphia, a preamble was adopted setting forth that there were many who had serious conscientious difficulties in regard to certain expressions in the Book of Common Prayer, especially in the baptismal office, and that they had reason to suppose many were deterred by these difficulties from entering the Episcopal communion and ministry. The following committee of ten were appointed to consider and report upon the whole subject of the revision of the Book of Common Prayer: Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D.; Rev. John J. Stone, D. D.; Rev. C. W. Andrews, D. D.; Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.; Rev. Clement M. Button, D. D.; Rev. Samuel Cotton, Rev. W. R. Nicholson, D. D.; Rev. F. M. Whittier, D. D.; Rev. L. W. Bancroft, D. D.; Rev. John Colton Smith, D. D.


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MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the CUSTOM HOUSE, on the 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

A lot of quarter Barrels and Kegs, one Mash Tub, one Copper Pump, one Copper Boiler, one Cask (with one lot of Tin Pipe, one Copper Still, and Worm, one barrel of Whisky, two casks of Sour Mash, one barrel and one half barrel do., one Brass Spigot, one Dipper, two Funnels, one Bushel Measure, two large empty Pans and Receivers, six half barrels of Ale, one barrel of Ale, part of a lot of Hops three rack of Chalk, one Safe,

All of which was taken as the property of JOHN O'BRIEN, JOHN WRIGHT and JAS. WRIGHT, at the suit of the United States.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 9, 1867. U. S. Marshal.

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1,200 doz Canned Peaches; 1,500 doz Tomatoes; 600 doz Green Corn; 300 doz Green Peas; 100 doz Lima Beans; 100 doz String Beans; 200 doz Damson Plums; 250 doz Strawberries; 200 doz Blackberries; 150 doz Wortleberries; 100 doz Fresh Pears; 150 doz Cherries; 200 doz Pineapple; 35 doz Assorted Pie Fruit; 200 doz pint and quart Ketchup; 300 doz pint, quart and half gallon Pickles; 40 bbls Pickles; 25 mats Raisins; 500 boxes New Herring; 300 drums New Figs; 50 cases quarter and half cans Sardines; 50 doz Brandy Peaches; 50 doz one pound Lobsters; 100 boxes New Layer Raisins; 3 casks Turkey Prunes; 20 kegs Plums; 250 trails Dates; 200 cases Assorted Jelly; 100 doz Pepper Sauce; 50 boxes Bakers Chocolates; 300 bags Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts and Pea Nuts.

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,

*ACROSS THE CONTINENT,*

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

To the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW UNDERGOING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest at

# The Daily Commercial

IME TO-DAY; ETERNITY TO-MORROW;

**Thoughts Suggested by the Casualty at the Fort Pitt Iron Mills on Friday, November 8th. A Sermon Preached at the First Methodist Church, Fifth Street, Yesterday, by Alexander Clark, the Pastor.**

The First Methodist Church, Fifth street, as thronged to its utmost capacity yesterday, otwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, hen the pastor, Rev. Alexander Clark, deliv- ed a discourse on a subject suggested by the readful calamity at the Fort Pitt Iron Mills. t the conclusion of the discourse, which we ive below, a collection was taken up for the nefit of the afflicted families, and a good m was contributed:

Eternity.—Isaiah lvii: 15.

This solemn word occurs but once in the ible. Its measureless meaning cannot be asped by angels or men. But great and aw- ul as it is, we, to-day are intimately and in- separately connected with it; and we may be ummoned to face its realities in a moment.

The Godhead alone is eternal. Eternity aches back before all beginnings, and orward beyond all endings. Angels and men all know an eternal future, but God only, the finite past as well. Immortality has a first eath. Eternity may be likened to a ring hich has neither beginnlug nor ending.

There is a certain number of grains of sand n the sea-shore. There is a certain number water-drops in the ocean. There is a certain umber of blades of grass on the ground— ives in the forest, stars in the sky. All these yriads have a far-off limit which figures could trained to reach, and one by one, to exhaust. ow, suppose these vast multitudes could be unted, sand by sand, drop by drop, blade by ade, leaf by leaf, star by star; counted slowly very slowly, with a million years between ne and two; ten millions of years between wo and three; a hundred millions of years between hree and four; a thousand millions of years tween four and five; and on in this tedious tio of geometrical progression—still, all the unds, and drops, and blades, and leaves, and ars, might be numbered, and the time taken do it would not be missed from eternity—as uch as the tick of a second from a lifetime. Is so great that absolutely nothing can be lded. Eternity needs no chronometer, for it ver draws any nearer its termination. For er and for ever more! From everlasting to erlasting—world without end.

You shall each one exist forever.

The human soul is a part of God's own breath, d can not die. This body of flesh and bones d blood, like all corruptible things, may be ushed in a moment; it *must* wear out in a few ars—must die and turn cold, and mix with ay. You have almost shuddered in crossing e Allegheny Mountains, when the swift car, dd to the iron rail by a finger-width flange, tried you along the edge of a precipice, or er the deep gulf, where, in a moment, should rail be an inch from its place, you might be shed into eternity. You are timid and watch- l when you visit the rooms where ponderous gines are heated and hurried to short, heavy eaths in rolling the red metals. You think hourly exposure to treacherous fire and steam: d the very noise of machinery is to you a suc- ession of emphatic warnings to be careful. t the workmen become accustomed to sounds confusion, forgetting the perils of the place the quiet contemplations of their own busy inds. They seldom think that the strong ulte arm which breaks a prison of iron in a sh, may snatch them into the everlasting losnage of eternity; or that the bursting of a t boiler should be but the swinging open of a avenly door.

And yet the elements of air we breathe are listed to each other with such critical accu- cy, that a very slight disarrangement of their oportions would cause the whole earth to nt into devouring flames. An intrusive uch tampering with God's order in the atmo- ere would stop the breath of every living eature with instant suffocation.

The vast world of ours hangs upon nothing empty space, sweeping round the sun a ousand times more swiftly than any Railroad press. It leans upon the plane of its orbit, a race-horse leans upon his pathway while runs. And if it should incline a little more a little less, or if it should wildly leap over s unfenced race course, every city would be rushed as utterly by the plunge, as the two ill on Friday last by the explosion. In a ngle draught of water that refreshes a thirsty orkman's throat, there slumbers an electrical ergy which, if only aroused, would darken e firmament with storms, and shake the lls with thunders!

But God's merciful hand hides from our eyes the sterious powers which are perpetually acting around us. He would have us trust in a isdom and Providence we may not compre- end. He would teach us by our very norance, to hold ourselves in readiness for any ergency locked up in the future. The taper human life burns so feebly that a breath can tinguish it. A single misstep, a trifling mis- ke, the neglect of a moment, may launch an mortal soul from time to eternity.

But in the shock and change of death, our entity shall be preserved. No matter how orribly the body shall be mangled, its disso- ution does not imply the destruction of the ving agent within. The thinking power is ngle, indivisible, independent, immortal. here is a monarch of spirit, to whose bidding e body is subject.

An individual removes from an old tumble- own hut, rejoicing at the change. A man is ot local and fixed, and cannot be built into the alls of his own dwelling. He was not made r that. The falling down of the hut is not e destruction of the man who lived in it. But hen he removes the old tenement is silent; its oors are closed; the light of the windows is inded and gone. The dweller has departed- he dust accumulates. The tooth of time naws down the fabric, and soon it is all dust dust. But the man who once lived there, ill elsewhere continues to live.

So when the soul leaves this tabernacle of issolving clay, there is silence; dark- ess settles where there lately shone as light. The body crumbles away. kose unburied corpses in the Ninth ard to-day, bruised, cindered and distorted, o days ago were strong-armed men, full of ose bodies, like ours, were made for time. heir souls, like ours, were breathed into con- iousness for eternity. Their souls are entered r judgement, even before their bodies are cov- ed in the grave. When their wives and hildren were waiting for them to come home r dinner, they had appeared before God and is holy angels in eternity. They live on and hall be homed in better mansions, or roam or- haned and outcast forever, according to the eeds done in the body.

You have seen, in the war, how men may se their limbs—their organs of sense—and ow very much of a body may be cut away, and et the living, responsible agent remain the ame. To amputate a right arm takes no right way from the soul. These bodies of ours ere once very small; and then a great ortion of that small body might have been de- ached, and yet the identity would not have een obscured. There may be fractional bodies, ut there can be no fractional souls. There ay be dissolving bodies; but there can be no issolving souls. There may be bodily annihi- ation, as in an explosion and fire; but no acci- ent or burning will ever annihilate a soul.

The mind is the man. Our bodily senses are t the instruments of a probationary life. he body is but a chest of tools; and the soul ses them in its apprenticeship for the better orld and its celestial occupations. A hand ay as well decay and turn to dust, as the pen- il, the plane, the hammer, or the chisel it olds, when its appointed task is done. You an live without your pen, or trowel,—you can ve without your finger, without your hand, ithout your arm, without your whole body; or there is another sphere of action and in- ncer vitality, ever continuous, ever conscious, ever progressive, and ever the same in identity nd purpose.

Food sustains and replenishes the body. Its articles make blood and bone and flesh. But he mind feeds on ideas. What the spirit of an hungers after and obtains, can not be odged in the material body. So let death dis- olve the body, the mental treasures are un- ouched, imperishable. It is dust to dust; spirit o spirit—the soul to Him who gave it. In uilding a house, rough scaffolding is used. But hen the house is finished, the scaffolding is nocked away. So in building an immortal fe. The body with its senses and appetites is sed as the beams, levers and planks of an outer uilding—a kind of work-shop to the real one— here wisdom may be gathered in tangible re- ults and shaped and set into the enduring edi- ce; and in due time, the scaffolding is taken own, leaving the new house all the more dis- inct and beautiful without it. It is not neces- ary than any of the timber of a scaffold be reable. Any soft wood answers the purpose. ow, "there is a building of God, a house not ade with hands, *eternal* in the heavens." It is ot necessary that this body be sold as granite; t must be of the earth, earthy. It answers the uilder's purposes when by it, in time, ideas, principles, purposes, may be the better brought nd built into the temple where the Gracious pirit may dwell and commune with our own ouls henceforth. Of it is well that a soul such as ours and mine, and a body like this hould enter upon but a limited partnership. he body may die suddenly to-day; but does t sinking goes on forever. Fierce disease may arp and wrench the body, and reduce it to a keleton; but the soul sings triumph over all hings corruptible. Though the flesh of a man nay cry on its bones, his reason and immor- ion may expand and vivify forever the more!

have seen men spiritually strong and exultant hile their bodies were inhaling the breath for he last death gasp. The final moment is fre- uently one of intensest mental enjoyment—the our of happy release—and the clearest percep- ions are spoken down to the instant when the unken eye glasses, and the cold jaw drops in leath.

From such considerations we conclude that he soul exists never, never to die; that it can ave a being dependent of the body; and that he soul is conscious while the body lies shroud- d in the coffin and mouldering in the grave.

And Eternity shall find us, the moment Time releases us, just as we are, and fix our destiny n accordance with our actions, down to the last record of our doings in the world. Here in he body we have all the aids of reason, sense and association to comprehend Christ, who was himself made flesh that we might know Him and love Him as a brother while trusting Him as a God. And the salvation he offers at so much cost—for *His* body was bruised and mangled, too, O, ye poor mothers, weeping because your sons and dear ones were not even permitted to die at your homes—the salvation purchased by the out-door death of Jesus is not for a bodily life-time only, but for the eternity of every believing soul.

But living union with Christ is possible only before the death of the body. The Christian by faith is grafted into the Vine, and his life can never be interrupted while the Vine lives, and its life sources flow. Because Jesus lives, we if we choose Him and love Him, shall live also, and live as long as He lives, parallel with God, eternal ages.

Eternity! We are almost there. Its doors fly open at our feet. We walk nearer its mas- sive portals to-day than ever before. A few steps more, and then—*Eternity!* We may not know how very soon. When they len their homes on Friday morning, how little those stalwart men, or their be- loved, thought of the opening door of eternity. They fondly expected to enter their familiar home doors at noon, to meet their wives and sisters from the kitchen, and their darling children from the school, and to par- take gratefully of the accustomed meal, circled lovingly around the table, eating the bread—sweetest in all the world!—the bread of hard and honest toil. But just before the usual signal for noon-day rest and refreshment, the strong men heard suddenly the springing of a bolt from the ponderous door that opened to the judgment; and they were summoned to the realities beyond in a moment, in the twink- ling of an eye. Doubtless some of them prayed that morning at home,—but they rose from their knees as we often do, expecting surely to pray again, and with some heart-cares uncommitted to the Burden-bearer. They may have deferred some special pleading for self, or wife, or child, unto another day—one of those vague to-morrows which never come But there was no time for prayer when the bolt was sprung, and the awful door rolled open wide and ushered them all just as they were into the presence of God! Yet such men, humble, hon- est, hard-working, uninfluenced by the fashions and follies of the day, if they professed the re- ligion of Jesus, who himself consecrated manu- al labor by his own hands' toil,—such men were less liable to confusion of face before God than any similar number as suddenly called from the more brilliant walks of society.

Yet why were we all so startled by the news of the calamity of Friday! If I should look closely over this congregation, could there not be found some body bearing plain marks of be- ing in the first stages of consumption, or some other creeping, deceptive but fatal malady? And yet there is no alarm in that countenance! Its wearer vainly imagines that he has a secure lease here on God's footstool for a dwelling place as long as it shall last, and he looks up here to-day as unconcern- ed as if nothing but the destruction of earth's everlasting hills could ever hoist him out of it! Now if I were to tell you in such a way that you should believe it, that the world would be con- sumed in a week, or a month, or a year, or even ten years hence, you would wake up as if for the first time from the dream of your earthly immortality. What is it to you, O dying sin- ner, *when* the world comes to an end, so you but realize that you, *yourself*, are rapidly com- ing to an end? How many in this congregation this morning will have passed into eternity in one year, in two years, in five? To all such the world will have come to an end as absolutely as if its materials had been consumed. The hand of the destroying angel is already upon you. I see the breath-touch of his coming in your whitening hair, your sallow cheek, your totter- ing walk, your fading eye, your short- ening breath. You need not go searching prophecy for the time of the end of the world; for you will find your own dissolution more dis- tinctly traced and greatly nearer than any of the times and half times of Daniel. This old earth is as perfect now, and un-death-looking as when it rolled new made from the palm of the Omnipotent hand. But you bear in your body the marks of speedy destruction.

To sailors, washed overboard in the midst of the turbulent sea, it is all the same whether the ship outrides the storm or sink with all her crew in the surges of the deep. It is *all* over with him who is *swept* over! So when disease and accident are sweeping our neighbors from the world's broad deck into the ocean of eterni- ty, it is the same to all of us who feel the last rope slipping—slipping from our hands—all the same as if the whole world had been wrecked and swallowed with us. Eternity storms round us to-day. The skies are blackening; the tem- pest is rising; the lightnings are blazing; the thunders are roaring. Our frail barks shall be broken to pieces, and engulfed in the sea. What shall we do to be saved? We are adrift. Time's shores are receding. The wind and tide are sweeping us away and away, and there is no re- turn. Since we must drift on, and since these trembling barks must go under, what shall we do to be saved? Ah, that is the cry which penetrates the clouds and reaches the ear of One who rules the wind and wave! Behold! yonder comes the life-boat of salvation, and her pilot is Jesus. No waves can beat her down. No blasts can drive her back. He who guides the helm can hush a raging sea to peace; and He holds the winds in his fists. Ho! the life-boat! To-day, the life-boat! This moment, the life-boat!

Sinner, your condition is as perilous as though Gabriel's trumpet had already announced a sinking world for to-day, and the judgment throne for to-morrow! The end is at hand, in so far as you have any relation to it. You know not what a day or an hour may bring forth. Sal- vation is offered to-day. To-morrow the books shall be opened. O! it is no baseless, unmean- ing alarm which sounds from the lips of the Apostle, and re-echoes in the wailings of wid- ows and orphans in our own city to-day. "The end of all things is at hand; be ye therefore sober, and watch unto prayer." It was no mere accident which shocked our city two days ago. God sends a meaning in it. The lesson has a flaming significance, did we but rightly read it, and ponder it in our hearts.

"He of the lion-voice, the rainbow crown'd, Shall stand upon the mountains and the sea, And swear by earth, by Heaven's throne, by Him Who sitteth on the throne, there shall be Time No more—no more. Then veiled Eternity Shall unlet unveil her awful countenance Unto the reeling world, and take the place Of seasons, years, and ages."

But, my brother, my sister, you shall never die; you cannot die; you *must* live forever. Now, secure your destiny and your danger, how will you treat the Lord Jesus Christ when he stands at your heart-door and knocks? Before you Jesus stands knocking, knocking now. O rise and let him in! And then when at heaven's door you stand a pleader, he will rise and admit you into his blessed home and make it yours forever more.

Death, the monster monarch, rules this world. He rides forth on his pale horse, and lest his trampings be heard, he alights, presses his way into the quiet upper chamber where an infant is sleeping, and steals it away from the arms of an unsuspecting mother; and he dashes mounted along the floors of the Legislature, in mid-office, among strong men working, and strikes a score from their anvils and forges, and tramps them man- gled under his fiery feet. He "has the dogs of war," and hunts down the bravest men of the nation by thousands. famine and pestilence are his servants, travers- ing continents, making graves on the plain as the wind makes billows on the sea. The ocean obeys his commands, and swallows ships in its depths. The railroad train does his bidding, and sends its shrieking hurricane to blackness of darkness. He opens the earthquake caverns and swallows cities in a moment. O, the swift and relentless angel of death! He sweeps through the air. He screams in the blast. The earth trembles at his tread, and is covered with his tracks. To-day, it is Time; to-morrow, Eternity! Now, while it is yet to-day, believe and live. Give your heart, as it is, to the Savior, and give it just now. Then, henceforth and forever, Eternity, of all words ever spoken or heard, will be the sub- limest to your soul.

And as a disciple of Jesus, you need not be told to remember the widow and the fatherless. Pure and undefiled religion is to visit them in their affliction; to shed the sympathizing tear; to offer the helping hand; to pray, and leave an amen that can be eaten or worn. You that have a plenty and to spare, whose homes have not been made desolate by disaster, will take from your cellars and pan- tries something more practical than phrases and tracts—for example, those deli- cacies you sealed up for Christmas; you will make up a package and go with them, not send them, but you will go with them in the name of a disciple. You will go as a father, as a mother, as a brother, as a sister, and radiate your own home cheer among the hearts of the bereaved; and when you return it will seem as if you had done it to the Son of God, and you will find your own fireside brighter, and your own soul happier, and your own body stronger, for the errand. And so living in time, when eternity shall open upon you, gently or suddenly, in-doors or out, at home or abroad, you will be found ready for your robe and your crown.

"While all dispute on points of *doctrine*, none Doubt what Religion teaches to be done. Hear sorrow here, and to Heaven for bliss, This by theology, thy practice this; Believe God's promises, his precepts keep, Joy with the joyful, with the mourner weep; Exalt Love's banner, evermore unfurled, And keep thyself unspotted from the world."


## SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ TWO LETTERS OF PHYSICIANS and one private letter to Leop. Hoff. Esq., 542 Broadway, N. Y.

From the Eminent Physicians, Drs. Crane and White, New York.

We have used Hoff's Malt Extract in practice, and the results have been such as to fully justify the claims made for it; we feel certain that it is destined to supply a want long felt.

From the Most Eminent Physician, Dr. Gordon, of Boston.

While in Germany, last year, I suffered at one time greatly from the disease which has so many years been my misery. A worthy German confrere advised me to use it. Its merits—for I am able to testify that I was greatly benefitted by it, etc. I have recommended it to many persons in my travels suffering from Dyspepsia, and always with benefit to them.

Paris, June 1, 1866.

For All People Needing a Tonic.

I wish that Hoff's Malt Extract might come into universal use, as it merits—for a preference over all tonics of the day, and is bestdes its virtues as a remedy also splendid as a beverage or table-drink.

W. H. MCCORMACK,
No. 3236 West Fifty-second street, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Sole Agent, at Graff & Retter's, 215 Liberty street. Also C. F. BAUMAN, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. cod

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—FEVER AND AGUE.—The preparations of Quinine and Calomel prescribed by the faculty for this disease, are more destructive in their ravages on the human body than the complaint itself, verifying the old adage—"a remedy worse than the disease"—Holloway's Pills possess no mineral poison, and are more speedy and efficacious in promoting a permanent cure. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ DYSPEPSIA HAS SENT THOUSANDS to untimely graves, who might have been saved by METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, if they had but known their value. The worst cases have been cured by them. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d*

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A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS
WANTED BY
DANIEL WALLACE,
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ONIONS, ONIONS.
800 bush. prime Yellow Onions,
Just received and for sale at 360 LIBERTY ST.
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD.

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*NEW FALL STOCK*
OF
CARPETS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ALL WOOL INGRAINS,
WOOL DUTCH,
LIST AND RAG,
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COTTAGE AND HEMP,
ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN DRUGGETS.
MEDALLION DRUGGETS.
WE OFFER MANY OF OUR GOODS MUCH BELOW LAST SPRING'S PRICES.
☞ Special inducements to those who Buy to Sell.
BOYARD, ROSE & CO.,
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CARPETS.
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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
LOW-PRICED ALL WOOL INGRAINS.
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
OIL CLOTHS
A NEW INVOICE OF
*CRUMB CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,*
AND EXTRA QUALITY OF
RAG CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
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McFARLAND & COLLINS,
OFFER TO
*CASH BUYERS*
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VELVET CARPETS.
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
INGRAIN CARPETS.
*NEW PATTERNS,*
AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.
*NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.*
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.


## BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of ALBERT CULBERTSON, a Bankrupt. No. 10 in bankruptcy.

TAKE NOTICE.—That a petition has been filed in said Court by ALBERT CULBERTSON, of Monongahela City, in the county of Washington, in said district, setting forth among other things that an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., is fixed for the hearing of the same, before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and you will also take notice that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act shall be had on the day above mentioned, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, in his office, No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

WM. CLELAND, JR.,
Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following accounts of executors, administrators, guardians, &c., have been duly passed in the Register's Office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on Monday, December 30, 1867:

No. 1. Separate account of Margaret Lock (now Metzger) administratrix of John Lock, deceased. Filed August 8th, 1867.

No. 2. Account of James Ross (who was guardian of Wm. Adams, minor child of Joseph Barton, deceased.) Filed by his administrator, Isaac Ross. Filed August 8th, 1867.

No. 3. Final account of John Stonecipher, administrator of Timothy McVay, deceased. Filed August 10th, 1867.

No. 4. Account of Jonathan Neely, Esq., executor of John Wallace, deceased. Filed August 10th, 1867.

No. 5. Account of Thomas Penny, guardian of Margaret A. Clark, John M. Clark and William C. Clark, minor heirs of Thomas Clark, deceased. Filed August 16th, 1867.

No. 6. First and final account of M. S. Baldwin, executor of Robert Galbreath, deceased. Filed August 16th, 1867.

No. 7. Account of William Hageman, administrator of Henry Brockmeyer, deceased. Filed August 19th, 1867.

No. 8. Final account of R. A. Fox, administrator of Charles Fox, deceased. Filed August 23d, 1867.

No. 9. Account of Samuel Gaston, Esq., and Wm. Caldwell, administrators of Henry Meyer, deceased. Filed August 27th, 1867.

No. 10. Final account of John A. Martin, executor of Mary Martin, deceased. Filed August 27th, 1867.

No. 11. First and final account of Rev. Ignatius Reiser, administrator of Rev. Joseph Schmitz, deceased. Filed August 31st, 1867.

No. 12. Account of Wm. Hageman, guardian of Andrew and John Fiedler, minor children of Catherine Fiedler, deceased. Filed September 4th, 1867.

No. 13. Account of Zachariah Wainwright, and Charles Bergen, executors of Joseph Wainwright, deceased. Filed September 6th, 1867.

No. 14. Account of A. Hefner and Bernhard Farna, administrators of Joseph Farna, deceased. Filed September 7th, 1867.

No. 15. Account of Martha A. Wilson, administratrix of Robert Wilson, deceased. Filed September 9th, 1867.

No. 16. First and final account of Susanna Kearns and Wm. Crawford, Jr., executors of John Kearns, deceased. Filed September 9th, 1867.

No. 17. First and final account of Leander Robinson and Margaret R. Richardson, administrators of William J. Richardson, deceased. Filed September 10th 1867.

No. 18. First and final account of Maria Patterson, administratrix of Samuel Patterson, deceased. Filed September 21, 1867.

No. 19. First and final account of R. A. Sampson, administrator of John F. Nesbitt, deceased. Filed September 11th, 1867.

No. 20. First and final account of Margaret Hare, administratrix of Alexander Hare, deceased. Filed September 11th, 1867.

No. 21. Account of John Hughey and Martha G. Hending, administrators of Mathew Hending, dec'd. Filed September 21st, 1867.

No. 22. First and final account of Maria Patterson, administratrix of Samuel Patterson, deceased. Filed September 21, 1867.

No. 23. Final account of George A. Berry and Frank Rahm, executors of C. Ambuhz, deceased. Filed September 26th, 1867.

No. 24. Account of Mary P. Ross, administratrix of Jonathan P. Ross, deceased. Filed September 28th, 1867.

No. 25. Final account of James Payne, Sr., deceased, settled by his administrators, Wm. A. and Hannah Payne, late guardian of William, Hannah Jane, James, Orlan and Mary H., minor children of Joseph Carroll, deceased. Filed September 28th, 1867.

No. 26. Final and separate account of David M. Wilson, executor of John Means, deceased. Filed September 30th, 1867.

No. 27. Account of George W. Cass, administrator of George D. Cass, deceased. Filed October 1st, 1867.

No. 28. First and final account of J. S. and J. M. Leonett, administrators of Isabel Leonett, deceased. Filed October 2d, 1867.

No. 29. Partial account of Charles Gibson, one of the executors of Thomas Gibson, deceased. Filed October 3d, 1867.

No. 30. Account of Margaret Ferris, administratrix of Stanford Ferris, deceased. Filed October 5th, 1867.

No. 31. Final account of D. B. Wilson, administrator of J. M. Wilson, D. D., deceased. Filed October 7th, 1867.

No. 32. First and final account of Samuel Chadwick and Samuel R. Ross, executors of Daniel McGurk, deceased. Filed October 9th, 1867.

No. 33. Final account of John Wilson, administrator of Lorenzo Tirangle, deceased. Filed October 9th, 1867.

No. 34. Final account of Samuel Gormly, Esq., surviving administrator of George Leslie, deceased. Filed October 11th, 1867.

No. 35. Final account of John J. Travelli, guardian of Mary A. Travelli. Filed October 11th, 1867.

No. 36. Final account of John J. Travelli, guardian of Eliza I. Travelli. Filed October 11th, 1867.

No. 37. Final account of Joseph Ralston, guardian of Elizabeth A. Lowrie. Filed October 15th, 1867.

No. 38. Account of Robert McClelland, administrator, cum testamento annexo, of William McClelland, deceased. Filed October 15th, 1867.

No. 39. First and partial account of William Phillips, Esq., administrator, cum testamento annexo, of Charles W. Hickelton, deceased. Filed October 16th, 1867.

No. 40. Final account of W. D. Patterson, executor of Mary Steine, deceased. Filed October 17th, 1867.

No. 41. Final account of Joseph Rolston, executor of Lewis Huffman, deceased. Filed October 19th 1867.

No. 42. Final account of John Hall, acting executor of Samuel Hall, deceased. Filed October 21st, 1867.

No. 43. First and final account of Jackson Duncan, executor of Alexander Park, deceased. Filed October 23d, 1867.

No. 44. Final account of Frank Rahm, testamentary trustee under the will of Thomas Linforth, deceased. Filed October 25th, 1867.

No. 45. Final account of Samuel Gaston, administrator, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of Lewis B. Larner, deceased. Filed October 25th, 1867.

No. 46. Final account of Jabe Maxwell, administratrix of George Maxwell, deceased. Filed October 26, 1867.

No. 47. Account of Henry Burg, guardian of Theodore Presser, minor heir of Christian Presser, deceased. Filed October 29, 1867.

No. 48. Account of D. D. Courtny and Alexander Hillands, Esq., administrators of Jane Dickson, deceased. Filed October 30, 1867.

No. 49. Account of Thomas and John P. Penny, Esqs., executors of Mary Penny, deceased. Filed October 30, 1867.

No. 50. Final account of William Weir, administrator of Charles Wigger, deceased. Filed October 30, 1867.

No. 51. Final account of James N. McLees, administrator of Archibald McLees, deceased. Filed November 1, 1867.

No. 52. First and partial account of David Rinehart and C. A. Harton, administrator of Theodore M. Harton, deceased. Filed November 1, 1867.

No. 53. Third account of James P. Sterrett, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Frederick Lorenz, deceased. Filed November 2, 1867.

No. 54. Account of John D. McCormick and Jeremiah Meek, executors of John Edmonds, deceased. Filed November 2, 1867.

No. 55. Account of Wm. T. Bowen, Jr., administrator of W. T. Bowen, Sen., deceased. Filed November 2, 1867.

JOS. H. GRAY, Register.
11-7-22-26


DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & COMPANY,
NO. 54 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
NOW OFFER THEIR
*FALL STOCK*
DOMESTIC AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS AND NOTIONS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
*The assortment will be kept complete during the season, and*
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE STOCK.
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We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

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WHITE, ORR & CO.,
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OFFER FOR SALE THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
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Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior
FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS
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*Country Blankets.*
These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.
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POPLIN PLAIDS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
ALPACA SKIRTS,
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*A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.*
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COUNTERFEIT NOTES
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Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

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A very large stock of
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,
EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES,
For sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.
Send for a catalogue.

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15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 180 bush boiled Corn Meal; 90 bush boiled Corn, willte; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 16 bus Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
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WATERPROOF CLOTH,
*CLOAKING CASSIMERES,*
AT LOW PRICES, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
FRENCH MERINOS,
POPLINS,
REPPS,
COBURGS, &c.,
A GOOD STOCK AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.
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HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SKIRTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.
TABLE LINEN,
CRASH, TOWELS,
BED CHECK, TICKING,
SHIRTING AND
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
VERY CHEAP AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.
REAL LACES.
REAL LACES,
REAL LACES.
We have just opened this day some superb styles of
REAL POINT GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL POINT GAUZE FANCHONS,
REAL POINT GAUZE COIFFURES,
REAL POINT GAUZE BARBES,
REAL POINT GAUZE SETS.
This lot is part of a special importation and are offered at 40 per cent. under regular cost.
Ladies will find some elegant goods in this lot and well worth their attention.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
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REAL LACES,
REAL LACES,
REAL LACES.

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A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
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Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of
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MUSLINS,
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FLANNELS,
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Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior
FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS
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*Country Blankets.*
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Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
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LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS.
Dress Goods,
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KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.
W. C. DUNCAN,
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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
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OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES,
DRESS GOODS,
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SATINETS, JEANS TWEEDS,
SHAWLS, SKIRTS,
HOSIERY,
FLANNELS AND
BLANKETS,
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*WHOLESALE DEALERS*
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
The attention of the trade and merchants in general, are invited

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

CITY COUNCILS.—A meeting of the City Councils will be held this evening, for the purpose of considering important business.

FOOT CRUSHED.—A man named Michael Toole, employed at Shoeneberger's Iron Works, had his foot crushed on Friday. He was engaged at the punching machine, when the flywheel slipped off the shaft and fell on his foot, crushing it most dreadfully. He was taken to Dr. Ahl's office, where his injury was attended to.

STABBING AFFRAY.—An affray occurred in the Fifth ward, on Friday night, in which Henry Coates, engineer of the Niagara Fire Company, received a severe stab in the face, from a knife in the hands, it is alleged, of one James Allen. The cut, although not serious, is quite painful. No arrest has been made.

BEING RAISED.—The work of filling up that portion of Carson street, crossing Smoky Hollow, in Birmingham, was commenced on Saturday. The street will be raised at this point about three feet, and when completed will be paved by the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company. It will be a decided improvement to the borough.

THE PRESTLEY DIVORCE CASE.—On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, a decree was ordered divorcing Mrs. Prestley from her husband, Dr. James Prestley. It will be remembered that the question of alimony was settled some time since, and we believe one of the conditions of the settlement was that the proceedings in divorce were not to be resisted by the respondent.

HALL THIEVES ABOUT.—The season for the depredations of sneak thieves has commenced, and it would be well for citizens to be constantly on the guard, and keep their halls closed. On Friday, no one sneak thief entered the house of Mr. Hamilton, No. 69 Third street, while the family were at their meals, and proceeding up stairs to the second story, took two fine sacks coats, value at fifty dollars each, out of one of the bureau drawers. It is thought that the thief became alarmed, as there was a gold watch and several other articles of value left in the bureau drawer. There is no clue to the thief.

THE WILL OF THE LATE JAMES WOOD.—Mr. James Wood, whose death we noticed a few days ago, leaves his immense estate, valued at from six to ten millions of dollars, to his wife and children. One-third is devised to his wife, and the remainder, in equal parts to his children, viz: Rebecca Jane Friend, wife of Porter R. Friend; Elizabeth, Roscoe Sterling, Emma Hanna Reath, James Ephraim Wood, Charles Augustus Wood, and Alice Josephine Wood—now Mrs. Dr. Tindle. The administrators named in the will are James Theodore Wood, Charles A. Wood, and Benjamin Brannan Reath.

### National Wool Growers' Association.

The annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held at the Court House, in this city, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, Henry S. Randall, President, and W. F. Greer, Secretary. Hotel headquarters at Monongahela House. J. McD. GLENN,
Secretary Pennsylvania Wool Growers' Association.

### Mayor McCarthy and the City Treasury.

Mayor McCarthy, in response to the resolution of Councils, calling upon the Controller for information "as to whether any of the city officials now in office, or who have held office during the past five years, are indebted to the city," has addressed a note to the Controller on the subject of his account with the city as Mayor, and has received the following reply:

In reply, I would state that at the time of the process of the reconstruction of the city, the late City Treasurer had reported you as not indebted to the city. Your immediate predecessor (whose payments exceeded that of any other) paid into the City Treasury for the first

three months of his term.....$11,426 16
Your payments for the same time were..... 21,460 62

Leaving an excess over your predecessor of.$10,067 37
Very respectfully,
CYRUS MCCARGO, City Controller.

### Base Ball Challenge.

A communication appeared in yesterday's *Leader* from the Allegheny Base Ball Club, challenging the Enterprise Club to play them a match game at Union Park, Allegheny, on Wednesday next, the proceeds to be given to the sufferers by the recent explosion at Messrs. Graff, Bueyers, Mills, Incase the Enterprise should not accept, the Allegheny propose to play any picked nine in Western Pennsylvania, for the same laudable purpose.

In answer to this we have received the following communication, which fully explains itself:

*To the Editor of the Commercial:*

In reply to the communication from the Allegheny Base Ball Club, which appeared in Sunday's *Leader*, I am instructed by the Enterprise Club to say that in accordance with a resolution passed some time ago, we are under the necessity of respectfully declining all challenges which may hereafter be received this season, fully appreciating the generous feelings that prompted the proposition of the club.

Yours, respectfully, J. TAYLOR IRWIN,
Secretary Enterprise Base Ball Club.

### Liberal Bequests.

In the will of the late Thomas S. Clarke, the following liberal bequests are made:

To the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphans' Asylum, $5,000.

To the Allegheny Home for the Friendless, $2,000.

To Passavant's Hospital, in the city of Pittsburgh, $5,000.

To the American Sunday School Union, $2,000.

To the Home Missionary Society of the New School Presbyterian Church, $5,000.

To the Board of Education for the education of young men for the ministry by the Permanent Committee on Education of the New School Presbyterian Church, $5,000.

To the Church Erection Fund of the New School Presbyterian Church, $2,000.

Mr. Clarke's estate is estimated at $850,000. In addition to the sums above named, he willed four legacies of $37,000, the interest—$18,000 to distant relatives and friends. The balance of his estate goes to his two children, Charles J. Clarke and Agnes S. Kennedy.

### LECTURE BY BISHOP DOMENEC.

#### His Visit to Rome—The Feelings of the Italians toward the Pope.

Bishop Domenec delivered an address at the Cathedral last evening upon the subject of his travels on his late visit to Rome, and the condition of the Roman Catholic Church on the Continent. The Cathedral was crowded, and the audience listened attentively to his remarks.

The Bishop in commencing his lecture thanked the audience for the honor they had done him in coming out in so large numbers to hear him speak, and reminded them of their duty to contribute liberally to the fund which was to be raised for the benefit of the orphan. In what he was to say to them he would speak as a representative of the Holy Church, for he stood before them as such. His travels over the continent on his way to Rome were spoken of, and various cities through which he passed were described. The cathedrals were particularly mentioned. The one in Strasburg, in which was the wonderful clock, was mentioned. In speaking of Geneva, he said it was the city where Calvin's doctrines were promulgated. On his visit to that city he inquired for Calvin's tomb, and no one could tell him where it was. The house where Calvin is said to have died was visited, and there the Sisters of Charity had established an Orphan Asylum. The Monasteries of the Monks of St. Bernard, on the three roads over the Alps, were described, and from these and other examples, it was claimed that one of the greatest principles of the Catholic Church is charity.

In reference to the feeling among the Italians towards the Catholic religion, the Bishop said, as a contradiction to the statement that they were opposed to the Pope, he would narrate an incident which occurred to himself. While in Paris he heard a great deal about the opposition to the Italians, and also heard it stated that they would not allow Roman Catholic prelates to pass through Victor Emanuel's dominions to the city of Rome. Upon this subject the Bishop said:

"I had one passport, but wished to have an American passport; therefore I called upon General Dix, our Minister to France, and told him my reasons for wanting a paper, and he gave me a letter stating that I was a Bishop on my way from America to Rome. This letter was of great assistance to me. At the first Station in Italy I was obliged to remain about three hours. A gentleman introduced me to an officer in the service of Victor Emanuel, remarking that I had come a long distance. The officer asked if I was going very far. I said yes, I am going to Rome in response to the voice of the Holy Father. He said to me, the voice of the Holy Father must be very strong. I said, Yes, the Catholics looked upon the voice of the Holy Father at Rome as the voice of God. Then he said the voice of the Holy Father must be stronger in America than in Italy, he said, Yes, perhaps so, judging from the appearance and expressions of some Italians like you. He then said the Pope should not be in Rome. I asked him why, and he said Rome belongs to Italy. I said, You are mistaken; Rome belongs to the Catholic world, Spain, France, Germany and other Catholic countries have done far more for Rome than Italy has. He said the Pope should not be King, if he was in Rome, because Peter was a fisherman, I told Rome, because Peter was a fisherman, I told him that after Peter became Pope he was the Fisherman of God, and as such had caught fishes of all sorts; so the Pope has a right to all the Christians who have been caught in his nets. This conversation took place in Italian, and a large crowd gathered around us. When it had been concluded, the people said, in substance, the Bishop has said beautiful things. The officer made signs for me to be silent, and said Sir, do you know to whom you are talking? I think you I am one of the Italians, you have made slaves by thrusting bayonets at I have more right to Rome than you or Victor Emanuel, because I am a Catholic. I showed him my letter, and after some further conversation I think his heart was moved, because when I departed he kissed my hand and made me a present of a beautiful book."

In the latter part of the lecture the Bishop gave a brief description of Rome, which he repeatedly called "the Eternal City," and spoke of his recent visit to the Pope and the impressive services at St. Peter's Cathedral.

A large collection was taken up at the close of the services, for the benefit of the orphans in the various Catholic Asylums.

### The J. B. O'Neill Divorce Case.—The Petition Dismissed—D. O'Neill Vindicated—Suits for Damages.

On Saturday, Judge Stowe, of the Common Pleas, delivered an opinion in the case of Mr. J. B. O'Neill who applied for a divorce from his wife, Mary Ann, on the ground that she been guilty of criminal intercourse with Daniel O'Neill, Esq., of the *Dispatch*. The facts connected with this case, as well as those surrounding the libel cases which grew out of it, are so well known to the public that we need not recapitulate them. It is only necessary to say that Mr. D. O'Neill had been charged with a grave and infamous offense, which he promptly denied under oath, alleging that Mr. J. B. O'Neill and his wife had entered into a most wicked conspiracy against him, for the purpose of extorting money. It will also be borne in mind that no positive proof was alleged against him, and that the case rested mainly or solely upon the "confession" of Mrs. J. B. O'Neill. A commissioner was appointed to take testimony in the case and report the same to the Court. As no defense was made to the charge (Mr. D. O'Neill not being a legal party to the suit), all the testimony was *ex parte*—that is to say, on one side, and that the side of J. B. O'Neill. This explanation is necessary to a proper understanding of the case. It will be seen, from the extracts given from the opinion, that the testimony, and the opinion based thereon, form a complete vindication of D. O'Neill and leave the presumption of a collusion on the part of J. B. O'Neill and his wife. We extract from the opinion as follows:

The only witness that attempts to prove anything like familiarity between Daniel O'Neill and respondent is Frances Piper, a servant in the family of James B. O'Neill. She says: "I always left the room when he (Daniel) came. I did not like him; had no difficulty with him; did not like his appearance." She speaks particularly of two occasions when Daniel was at the complainant's house at which in his absence. Once he went there sick, and after night went to bed in the room and bed of complainant, but she does not know how long he stayed. Mrs. O'Neill got her to bring some coal into the room, telling her that Daniel was there sick in bed; but there is no pretense that the children were out of the room during any part of the time. On other time, the witness says specifically, that "his clerk was with him," and "other" remained a long time.

I refer thus particularly to these two matters, not only because they are specimens of the evidence given by a party to one submitting a dislike to Daniel O'Neill, and, of course, even if truthful, telling the truth in the light in which he contemplated against the respondent, but because (excluding the declarations of the plaintiff, which they were not intended to hear) they are not calculated to excite suspicion in any degree, tending to show undue familiarity between a respectable man and a female. Indeed, the evidence together (apart from the alleged confession, if fully to show anything from which guilty intent can be fairly or reasonably inferred) would clearly be presumed.

The evidence, however, discloses that the respondent confessed on several occasions that she had been guilty of adulterous intercourse with Daniel O'Neill, and this being so (to consider how far confessions are to be taken as evidence), they were properly received. A decree of divorce cannot be rendered upon the agreement of parties in Court, or on default of the defendant, and proving that the case is collusive; no decree can be founded on the sole evidence of the defendant out of Court.

[After citing the law on this point, the Court continues:]

If there be even a probable suspicion of fraud or deceit the divorce will not be granted unless adultery be established to a satisfaction proved and in all parts reconciliable one with another. Where the grounds of suspicion arise from circumstances or other facts, clearly established by the evidence, raise a doubt, it is HOLDEN TO BE AN EVIDENCE OF FRAUD.

The confession of defendant in this case, such as the proceedings of the commencement of these proceedings (if any of them did) were made in the presence of the husband, and Frances Piper, the only witness (as testified to by O'Neill), who was present when Mrs. O'Neill was in the presence of her husband, that she had criminal connection with her. "When James B. O'Neill left to go to the dining room Mrs. O'Neill spoke out at me and said it was not so; then Mr. O'Neill turned back and said it was so, and then Mrs. O'Neill left him and then he asked her what she said and she said there is no use, when I am dying, I have to break her back and *words are useless to save myself*—and then Mr. O'Neill left the room." The confession from complainant's counsel, she adds: "He did not force her—never struck her willingly—she looked guilty."

It is my having been and frequently before the commissioner's bill was ready for presentation to Court, but from the fact that it was not made in the presence of the husband and denied as soon as his back was turned, and that it proceeds evidently from the witness said, willingly, but not 'till her husband had turned his back, and that the witness had reported and made her do it, it wants time, place and circumstance, to make it evidence against the libelant's worthless and unreliable as evidence in this case.

The commission, as also Dr. John T. Minehan, was *at* out the middle of April, 1866. The evidence in this case was sworn to April 17, 1867, and therefore the confession was made to Frances Piper until after that date, but even if before, it refers to a paper (containing a written confession, if proper, which it says says) of her guilt with Daniel O'Neill, and was signed by her. She says she signed it to please her husband, and she said "she was sorry, but it was true." The paper signed the paper, and says Frances Piper's mark was to it, and did not see what bill him she had signed that paper with her mark."

The confession